## AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

SUDDDEN TERMINATION OF A MUR-DER TRIAL.

Thomas Zimmerman Acquitted by the Government's own Witnesses-A Verdict of Not Guilty Ordered by the

The United States Court assembled at the usual hour yesterday morning, and entered upon the case of Thomas Zimmerman, of Soartanburg, charged with conspiracy on May 1, 1871, and the murder of Wallie Olin, alias Wallie Fowler. Messrs. D. R. Duncan and J. W. Carlisle appeared for the defence. The defendant was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was obtained: James S. Fillebrown, foreman; Ebenezer M. Wells, Charles A. Darling, Lorenzo T. Gardner, Samuel W. Getty, James Dobbins, Thos. S. Fesberry and Thomas S. Mills, white; and James Moultrie, James Battice, James P. Da-Costa, and Thomas Bamfield, Jr., colored.

The district attorney then addressed the jury in very nearly the same language that he had employed in opening former cases, and called Columbus Matthews as the first witness for the prosecution. Matthews testified that he had been a Ku-Klux, having joined the Cecar Springs den in March, 1871. Had been on one raid when George Garner, a white man, was whipped. The chief said he was to be whipped because he was a constable under a black man. The same den also raided on a negro at Mr. Thomas's place, and he had heard of another raid on which a man named Winsmith was shot. Knew nothing of these things himself, and had only been on one raid. There was no cross-examination of this wit-

John Matthews was next called. He testifled that he had Joined the Batesville den of Ku-Klux in April, 1871; and he described the raid on the night of May 1st, 1871, on which Wallie Olin was killed. He testified that the party met at General Bates's store, and went first to Mose Cates's house, found him and whipped him pretty severely. He was a black man, but witness did not know his politics. They then went to Matthew Lancaster's house and got him out. Somebody threw a bed-quilt over his head, but he struggled out of it and ran away. Then Jim Vandiver chased after him, shot him, and came back saying he had killed him. Witness was positive that it was Jim Vandiver who shot him. They next went to Wallie Olin's, and John Thompson jerked him out of the house, and, putting a pistol up close to his forehead, fired, and the ball entered his head. Oiln fell down, and Thompson fired two more shots at him. He then called for a fire, and, getting a torch, threw that down on Olin and left it burning. Olin died next day of his wounds. There were on the raid beside the witness Zach. Vandiver, Jim Vandiver, John Thompson, Aaron Thompson, Francis Thompson, John Zimmerman and Joe Zimmerman, sons of David Zimmerman, and brothers of the defendant. Witness did not see the defendant there. There were three men present whom the witness did not know. On being cross-examined by Mr. Carlisle, the witcess said that he would have known the defendant if he had been on the raid, and repeated positively that it was Jim Vandiver who fired at Lancaster.

Matthew Lancaster, colored, was next called. He testified that he was forty-six years old, and had always lived in Spartanburg. The Ku-Klux came on him in May, 1871, pulled him out of bed and threw a bed quilt over his head. He heard somebody call out "skoot him." Then he threw off the quiit and started to run, and somebody rode after him and shot him in the back of the head. The bullet entered into his head, and was taken out four days after by Dr. Means. It was Tom Zimmerman, the defendant, who chased him and shot him. Knew it was the defendant because he recognized his voice when he was chasing him. Knew the defendant very well, and was positive that he identified him. On being cross-examined, the witness testified that the party did not tell him what they came on him for. He recognized him taken out for the lat of May, in all parts of Spain. Only two of the Isabellist generals have as yet joined the insurrection. The French Legitimits hold aloof from this last daring enterprise of Don Carlos. taken out four days after by Dr. Means. It him what they came on him for. He recognized John Thompson and Thomas Zimmerman by their voices. Recognized none of the party by sight, but only by the sound of their toices, and was running away as fast as he could when he heard them. Was in great confusion, excitement and fright. Was positive that he identified Zimmerman.

Wesley Brown, colored, was next called. He testified that he saw the Ku-Klux upon the raid that had been described. Was standing near his own house while they were at Lancasters house. It was at night, but the moon was shining. Did not know what time of the year it was, nor the month, nor the day of the week. Did not know the distance between the two houses, but thought it was about as far as a certain building which he pointed out through the window of the court-room, and which is about a hundred yards away from the courthouse. Recognized Tom Zimmerman by his voice and his horse. The horse was a black pony belonging to the defendant, which the witness had seen very often and knew perfectly well. When asked by the district attorney if there was any peculiarity about Zimmerman's voice, by which he recognized it, the witness replied that "he didn't understand dictionary talk, but he know'd it was Tom Zimmerman." On being cross-examined the witness testified that he was "going on twentythree years old." Did not know when his birthday would come. Had voted in 1868. Did not know who he voted for, but knew it was the Republican ticket. Pid not know whether he was twenty-one years old then. Did not know what year it is now. Recognized Tom Zimmerman, Elijah Lee and Mr. Millwood. Knew them all by their voices. Was standing in a cot'on patch while they were coming toward him. Was not very much frightened.

Dr. Jones, a white gentleman, was next called by the prosecution. He testified that he lived in Spartanburg, and saw Wallie Olin on the day that he died. He was shot in the head and a portion of his brain protruded from the wound. He was comatose all day, and died at 3 P. M. Believed the cause of his being shot was the private spite and malignity of John Thompson. On being cross-examined by Mr. Carlisle, Dr. Jones to stiffed that he had talked with Wesley Brown, the last witness, frequently about the raid. Brown said that he stood in the door of his house while the party were at Lancaster's house, but the moment that they started away from Lancaster's house he jumped and ran as fast as he could. Never ran so fast before in all his life. In the conversations that witness had had with Brown. the latter had never intimated that he had recognized anybody until quite recently, and since he had been talking with Mat Lancaster shout the case. Witness had also talked with Lancaster, and had had a conversation with him that morning, when Lancaster said that John Matthews had told him that it was Jim Vandiver and not Tom Zimmerman who shot

him, and that his confidence in his former belief had thus been considerably shaken.

This closed the testimony for the prosecution, and the defence did not deem it necessary to produce any witnesses. Mr. Carlisle, addressing the court, said that the case was clearly one that should be nol. prossed by the government. The prosecution had made out no case whatever to go to the jury, and justice demanded that the case should be dismissed.

Judge Bond said that he could not himself see how the jury could find a verdict against the defendant. One witness swore that it was the defendant who fired upon him, but identifled him only by his voice, while another witness, also for the prosecution, swore positively that it was another man who did the shooting.

The district attorney said that of course after that statement from the court he could not ask the jury to convict the defendant, and he admitted that there was a fatal conflict of testimony. He therefore consented to a verdici of not gullty, which was accordingly entered and the prisoner was discharged.

#### NEWBERRY COUNTY.

The Effects of Martial Law and Official Persecution.

The New York World prints the following letter which puts forward, in a clear and concrete way, the truth about the commercial collapse in the counties of South Carolina which have been overrun by the Federal sol-

WHITMIRES, NEWBERRY COUNTY. S. C., Messrs. Edwin Bates & Co., Charleston, S. C.,
DEAR SIRS—We wish to know if you are willing to take back the goods we bought of

Piease ask Messrs. Dowle, Moise & Davis, J Please ask Messre. Dowle, Moise & Davis, J. E. Adger & Co., E. B. Stoddard & Co., H. Bischoff & Co., George W. Williams & Co., T. M. Horsey & Brother, and Mr. W. L. Webb if they will allow us to return what we bought of them. No white man will go to Newberry under the present circumstances for fear of being arrested, so there is no chance to get one goods hauled; and nearly every man in our being arrested, so there is no chance to get our goods hauled; and nearly every man in our neighborhood is gone or preparing to leave, so that we will have little or no trade, except what we sell on credit, and we are not in the notion at present to do much of that sort of business. Please see those firms for us and let us know their decision immediately. We do not ask you to return us the money unless do not ask you to return us the money unless we stand actually in need of it. It can stand

Yours respectfully, BAY & DUNCAN. THE CARLISTS RISING IN SPAIN.

#### A Rebel Army Crossing the Frontier.

A Rebel Army Crossing the Frontier.

Madero, April 25.

The friends of the ministry in the new Cortes held a meeting last night, which was presided over by Admiral Topete. The object of the meeting was to assure the government of sympathy and support in its struggle with the insurrection. Sagosta made a fiery speech demanding to be placed at the post of the greatest danger. Serrano and Rosas also made addresses full of patriotic enthusiasm and loyalty. and loyalty.

MADRID, April 26. There is a vast increase in the number o Carlists bands throughout the Kingdom. Fitteen hundred persons are now engaged in the insurrection. A proclamation has been issued declaring many places in a state of slege. The government refuses to furnish the press with any information relative, either to its or the rillers movement. There is a great deman lists are most active. Marshal Serrano, with six thousand troops, has gone to Navarre, and his presence at the head of this force has checked the operations of the Carlists in that his presence at the head of this force has checked the operations of the Carlists in that department. Marshal Serrano will be appointed generalissimo of the forces operating against the insurrectionists. Marshal Concha will also be given high command. It is believed that the future of Spain now depends upon the course of the radicals, and that if they

co-operate with the partisans, Don Carlos's revolution will be successful. PARIS, April 25. The Univers and Liberte announce that Don Carlos has crossed the frontier and is now in loss is irreparable. The major estimates his loss at five thousand dollars. Leaving this Spain, at the head of ten thousand men. The short of wealth and luxury the storm again prise of Don Carlos.

PARIS, April 26. PARIS, April 26.

The situation in Spain has become very serious. The government has resolved to adopt most rigorous measures to suppress the insurrection. Nothing is certainly known of the whereabouts of Don Carlos.

# "ALL QUIET ALONG THE POTOMAC."

# An Old Question Reopened.

The following communication adds another to the list of those who claim to have written the well-known poem, "All Quiet Along the Potomac." We print it with pleasure, and should be pleased to see Mr. Oliver substantiate the claims of his father in a manner that would admit of no doubt:

Madison, Ga., April 12, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. Prompted by the mingled feelings of desire that justice should be done, and of resentment against actual injustice, and impelled also by the love of my heart, I take my pen to state a few facts in reference to the poem whose name heads this article. Until recently I was not-aware that any one had publicly laid claim to its authorship, and, as an anonymous poem, I, as well as its author, was willing that it should go down to posterity. But some weeks ago I saw, for the first time, the work of Professor Davidson, of the University of South Carolina, on the writers of the South, in which is cited a braggart, spread-feather letter from Lamar Fontaine, asserting that "the world may howl over it as it may, but the poem is his, and he wrote it." The real author was a may of extreme modesty and lack of pretension, and, were he living, would be the last to reto state a few facts in reference to the poen and, were he living, would be the last to re-ter to the fact that "the world" had noticed his poem, much less been so exercised about it as to wrangle and "howl over it."

It as to wrangle and "howl over it."
Published without his consent, and in opposition to his express wish and request, and himself in the Army of Virginia at the time of its publication, he did not know it was in the "Immortal custody of the press" till it had been scattered broadcast throughout the land. Published and republished, set to music and sung by the wives and daughters of Confederation. Published and republished, set to music and sung by the wives and daughters of Confederate soldiers, he was utterly amazed at its reception. In August, 1864, his "dust returned to the earth as it was, and his spirit unto God who gave it," and other hand than that which wrote it must seek to save his poem from men and would rob the drad. There was but one witness to the writing, which took place in the late summer or early fail of 1861. It was read immediately after to a circle of literary friends. One of these copied it and had it published. The out-going of a heart that tenderly loved the wile and mother "far away in the cot on the mountain." and heart that tenderly loved the wile and mother "far away in the cot on the mountain," and "the two on the low trundle bed," the elder of those here claims these words, which, till war shall cease, are set to seul-music, as the peculiar possession of his mother, his brother and himself, who hold them doubly dear because they are the expression of a husband and a father's love. That husband and father, and not the least of Southern poets, though he died in his prime, was Thaddeus Oliver, of the Second Georgia R-giment, whose home was Buena Vista, Marion County, Ga. If there be any still living who can testify to the truth of the facts above stated, I earnestly request them to do so forthwith. In the meantime, I them to do so forthwith. In the meantime, I have the satisfaction of knowing that my father's poem has been claimed for him; that the usurpers of his rights have not gone un-

rebuked, and that my hands have woven a garland with which to decorate his grave.

HUGH F. OLIVER.

## THE GREAT TORNADO.

DETAILED REPORTS FROM CHESTER. A Number of Persons Wounded-Mirac-

ulous Eşcapes-The Estimated Loss. The following detailed reports, from the Reporter, of the ravages of the tornado in Chester will be read with especial interest by those whose attention has been directed to the subject by the telegraphic accounts of the

disaster, already printed in THE NEWs: On Thursday afternoon last the most vio-lent tornado, whiriwind, or something of the kind, passed over this unfortunate town, leavstruction and desolation in its train. one, scarcely a cloud floating in the sky, until black cloud was seen rising in the west. It steadily and rapidly approached, overcasting the whole heavens with its midnight pall. the whole neavens with its munight pair. The wind began to blow furiously, accempapled by vivid fiashes of lightning and dealening peals of thunder. Suddenly an awful, ominous roaring was heard in the west, and in a few moments the storm had swept past, scattering averathing in its nath, except the most tering everything in its path, except the most

substantial buildings.
So far as we have been able to learn the desubstantial buildings.
So far as we have been able to learn the destructive fury of the blast was first experienced at the plantation of Mrs. Roden, five miles to the west of the town. Here all the houses on the place were totally wrecked. The saw and grist mill of Elljah D. Walker were the next buildings to feel its force. They were both levelled to the ground. From this point its track is marked by scattered fences and uprooted forest trees till it struck the town on the hill near the old Male Academy. The first houses in its course were the large flour mill, built of brick, formerly the property of Major N. R. Eaves, and the small brick building occupied by David Jones, colored. The former of these it damaged badly, and the latter it entirely demolished; burying Jones and his wife in the ruins, but not injuring either of them seriously. Wiping out latter it entirely demonstrate, but not injuring either of them seriously. Wiping out of existence three or four small houses belonging to Messrs. Smith & Melton, and one belonging to Allen Farrar, colored, it passed on to the substantial residence of Mr. John C. MoFadden. All of his outbuildings, three in number, were demolished. The residence was too strong to yield to the storm, though the chimneys were carried away, and the house itself strained and partially unroofed. Between this point and where it crossed the rail road track, it destroyed two small houses belonging to F. A. McNinch, one of A. N. McNinou, three of Hon. Samuel McAlily, two of William Quatelabaum, and one belonging to the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Bailroad. Several of these houses were occupied at the time, but none of the occupants had any bones broken. In some cases they were fastened in broken. In some cases they were fastened in the ruins and had to be extricated. The first building encountered on crossing the railroad was the large steam-mill of W. R. Robertson. walls of this building successfully resisted the storm. It was, however, unroofed, and all the wooden additions to the main and all the wooden additions to the main building entirely wrecked. The miller, Har-rison Balley, hearing the roaring of the ap-proaching storm, attempted to escape from the building. As soon as he reached the the building. As soon as he reached—the ground, he was caught up by the whirlwind and carried to the distance of at least a hundred yards, where he was lodged against an elm tree. He has no recollection, he says, of passing through the air; remembers nothing from the time he jumped out of the mill till he found himself at the tree.

From this point the storm took its course along the back street extending from the rail-

From this point the storm took its course along the back street extending from the raliroad to the residence of Major G. W. Melton. This street was built up almost entirely with small, one story houses, all of which, with one or two exceptions, went down before the fury of the biast. The principal sufferers on this street were Mr. William Nicholson, estate of John Killian, deceased, John McCauthren, George McCournick, Miss Isabella McCauthren, John Killian, deceased, John McCauthren, George McCormick, Miss Isabella McCafferty, A. H. Davega, Mrs. Baird, William Ross, Mrs. S. E. Albright, Dr. S. E. Bratton, and Major James Pagan. On the premises owned by each of these persons at least one house was entirely destroyed, and in several instances as many as four. The next place in the path of the destroyer was the handsome residence and grounds of Major G. W. Melton, Intendant of the town. The house being large and substantially built was very slightly damaged. The chief ornament of the grounds was the ancient forest trees that surrounded the house. ment of the grounds was the ancient forest trees that surrounded the house. The great majority of these were either torn out by the roots or twisted off above the ground. Their loss is irreparable. The major abode of wealth and luxury the storm again bent its efforts to the destruction of the homes of those lily prepared to suffer the loss. The dwelling and outbuildings of Mr. H. Siedye were entirely demolished. At the Morrison place, now the property of William Ross, it intulged in a perfect carnival of destruction; the dwelling, stables, gin-house and other dwellings, eight in number, altogether, were levelled to the ground. Here, too, the occupants of some of the houses were covered up in the failing timbers, but miraculously escaped with their lives. The houses of John Lilley, Emeline Morrison, and Frank Kennedy were destroyed between the point where the storm destroyed between the point where the storm enterted the town and Grassy Run was slxtydestroyed between the point where the storm attacked the town and Grassy Run was sixty two; and the damages are variously estimated at from thirty to seventy thousand dollars. Four miles from Chester the outbuildings on the plantation of Mrs. Polly Gooch were destroyed. Beyond this point we hear of no damage except the overturning of some fences and trees. Gentlemen of the highest veracity assure us that they find in their fields. assure us that they find in their fields, seven miles east of the town, planks measuring eight and ten feet long that were borne there

on the wind.
On Friday afternoon a meeting of the citizens of the town, presided over by Rev. L. C. Hinton, was held in the courthouse, and measures taken to assist the sufferers. We are glad to say that the committee charged with the duty of collecting subscriptions are meeting with a willing and liberal response from those citizens who were so fortunate as to escape the track of the storm. In addition to the loss of their houses, the sufferers in many cases lost all the contents of their homes, their clothing being whirled away on the wings of the wind, and their furniture being smashed by the falling timbers. The track within which the destruction lies

is not more than one hundred and fifty yards wide, and from the description of those who were in the midst of its fury, we suppose the storm was not more than a minute in accomplishing its work at any one place.

THE STORM IN OCONEE. The Courier says : "On Thursday last, this section was visited by a furious wind and rain storm. Timber was blown down in various directions, and we hear of losses by trees fail-ing on stock, &c. On Tuesday and Wednes-day mornings, killing frosts appeared in our

THE STORM IN ANDERSON. The STORM IN ANDERSON.

The Intelligencer says: "A severe storm of wind and rain visited this section on last Thursday atternoon, although we hear of no serious damage resulting therefrom in this or neighboring counties. Trees were uprooted, in some instances, and the passenger train ever the Blue Ridge Railroad was hindered for a short time that evening by the tops of trees blown and reaching across the track."

# THE EMERALD ISLE.

DUBLIN, April 25. The obsequies of the Earl of Mayo took place to-day. The remains were lauded from the steam yacht Enchantress this morning at Kingstown, and brought to this city on a special section.

cial train.

hedmond, the Home Rule candidate, has been returned to Parliament from Wexford, after a heated contest.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN ENGLAND

London, April 25. In the House of Lords, to-night, Lord Cleve-land moved the second reading of the prison ministers' bill, the object of which is to pay Roman Catholic chaplains for their services in Roman Catholic chaplains for their services in the prison. Lord Aranmore spoke against the measure. The time had come when the pretensions of the Church of Rome should be curbed. Carnarvon and Morley supported the bill as in accordance with the spirit of the age. Viscount Middleton confessed that when it was proposed to make a Romish priest an official person he felt bound to halt. The bill passed by a vote of fifty-eight to twenty-two. GOSSIP FROM COLUMBIA.

CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1872.

Pardon of DeLarge's Partisans-A Race for One Thousand Dollars-The Examination of the Laurens Prisoners Again Postponed.

#### [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, April 26. The presidential pardon for Langley and Williams, convicted of frauds in the Beaufort elections, was received here to-day, and they were unconditionally discharged. They re-

turned to Beaufort Immediately. A race for one thousand dollars was run today, on the Congaree Course, by Crawford's sorrel horse and a roan owned by Mr. Burch, of North Carolina. The betting was two to one on the sorrel, but the roan won by twelve

United States Commissioner Boozer to-day received information from the counsel for the Laurens prisoners that he was engaged in the United States Court in Charleston, and could not attend here, and the examination was accordingly postponed until to-morrow, when it wili be again taken up. SALUDA.

#### FLANKING, THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 26. Morrill's amendment to the deficiency bill virtually nullifies the Supreme Court decision, regarding the effects of amnesty and pardon perore the Court of Claims.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

London, April 26.
Rumors of a terrible disaster near Mount
Vesuvius are current in this city. The reports are that of a number of persons, whose curiosity led them too near the volcano, sixty were killed and wounded by a shower of lava.

### THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

Progress of the National Uprising-The Belmont Democrats in Favor of the Declining Adams-Tidings from all Sections of the Union.

NORFOLK, April 26.

The World says, editorially: "If the Cincinnati Convention be wise and high toned enough to nominate Charles Francis Adams as candidate for the Presidency, the Democratic party will endorse that statesman with unusual acclamation."

# A Sensible Programme in Nebraska

NEBRASKA, April 26.

The Liberal Convention has appointed a full delegation to Cincinnati. Among the resolutions is one—that the interests of the country demand, the presentation, this year, of Presidential candidates thoroughly versed in civil affairs and well schooled in statesman-

# SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-McClure's elevator at Peoria, Illinois, with 30,000 bushels of grain, is burned.

-The Atalanta Club were warmly welcomed and handsomely dined in Liverpool.

-The Tichborne claimant is released on ball.

-J. J. Marlton is confirmed as postmaster at Mobile.

at Mobile.

—Brigham Young has been released on a writ of nabeas corpus.

—Ben Butler has reported a bill relleving the political disabilities of sixteen thousand

persons.

—Mrs. Sherman is found guilty of murder in the second degree, and will be sentenced to the State prison for life.

—The New York Herald calls for the removal of Secretary Fish because his judgment upon the Alabama claims is unreliable, and his acts will compromise the nation.

The United States steamer Kansas reports a a fatal accident to one of her boats, by which Captain Crossman and several others on board

# GREAT MEN'S WIVES.

Milton married the daughter of a country squire, but lived with her but a short time. He was an austere, exacting literary recluse. me was an austere, exacting interary recluses while she was a rosy, rompling country lass that could not endure the restraint imposed upon her, so they separated. Subsequently however, she returned and they lived toleraoly happy.

One on Victoria and Prince Albert were cour

ins, and about the only example in the long line of English monarchs wherein the marital yows were sacredly observed and sincere affect tion existed.

Shakespears loved and wed a farmer's

Shakespeare loved and weda larmer's daughter. 5 e was faithful to her vowe, but could hardly say the same of the great bard himself. Like most of the great poets he showed too little discrimination in bestowing his

a rections on the other sex.

Byron married Miss Milbank to get money to pay his debts. It turned out a bad shift.

Benjamin Franklin married the girl who stood in her lather's door laughing at him as he wandered through the streets of Philadelphia with rolls under his arms, his pockets build still directores.

filled with dirty clothes.

Washington married a woman with two children. It is enough to say she was worthy of him, and lived as married tolks should—in per-

ect harmony.

John Adams married the daughter of a Pressystem of the system of the s

account of John's being a lawyer; he had a bad opinion of the morals of the profession.

John Howard, the great philanthropist, married his nurse. She was altogether beneath him in social life and intellectual capacity, and, besides this, was fifty-two years old, while he was buttwenty-five. He would not take "No" for an asswer, and they were married and lived napply together until her death, which occurred years afterward.

Peter the Great, of Russia, married a peasant girl. She made an excellent wife and a sagacious Empress.

sagaclous Empress.
It is not generally known that Andrew Jackson married a lady whose husband was still living. She was an uneducated but amiable

oman, and devotedly attached to the old warrior and statesman.

Edward Lytton Bulwer, the English states

man and novelist, married a girl much his in terior in position and got a shrew for a wife She is now insane.

TEN MILLIONS OF FIGHTING MEN .- All th principal countries of Europe, except Austria are reorganizing their army systems. Germany is about to increase her available military force by 400,000 men, and Russia, whose army, including irregulars, has hitherto. force by 400,000 men, and Russia, whose army including irregulars, has hitherto numbered 1,309,002 men on war footing, expects, under the new system, te have a force of 2,992,809 men at her disposal, not reckoning the local troops and the militia. The new military organization of France is not yet decided upon. organization of France is not yet decided upon-but it is believed that its result will be to in-crease her army to 1,400,000. Italy, whose war establishment hitherto amounted to 519,630 men, including reserves, proposes by the pla of reorganization which has been adopted b her government to raise a force of from 750, 000 to 800,000 men. The Turkish army, whet on a war footing, has hitherto cousisted o 270,000 men, inclusive of the nizams, or mili tia. It is to be increased to 600,000 men. Finally, the military force of England at home is to be raised under Mr. Card well's scheme to about 300,000 men. When all these plans are carried out, the total war establishment of the armies of Europe will be increased from 6,166,000 men to about 10,000,0000. It is to be understood that this number of men is not to understood that this number of men is not to be actually withdrawn from peaceful pursuits at one time. The plans, proceeding more or less upon the Prussian idea, are to secure military training to a large part of the male population which may be promptly drawn upon in case of war.

# THE GOSPEL OF HATE.

SOMETHING FOR THE KU-KLUX PROS-ECUTORS TO REMEMBER.

Tife Harangue of a Radical Lesder in 1870.

[From the Laurensville Herald, October 28, 1870.] We, the undersigned, certify that the following is the substance and mostly the words used by Joseph Crews, in a speech made at

Waterloo, on the 27th of August last. At a meeting of the citizens of Waterloo, on October 4th, to take into consideration certain incendiary remarks made in a public address by Joseph Crews, on the 27th of August last, Mr. J. B. Craig was called to the chair, and Dr. F. G. Coleman was requested to act as secretary.

It was moved and seconded that the secretary furnish the meeting with the incendiary

remarks made by said Joe Crews. remarks made by said toe Crews.

Crews after being introduced to the freedmen by a colored friend, said to them: That there was something wrong in the neighborhood, and that he had come down to set things right; that the freedmen of that vicinity had been advised to vote for Carpenter and Butler, but for them not to do so, for they were the worst enemies that the colored people had, except the worst enemies that the colored people had, except the worst enemies that the colored people had. cept the white men who advised them to vote for the Reform party. That they pretended to be their friends, but it was all a lie. That they uld promise to sell them bacon at twenty-

five cents per pound, and then charge them two and a half per cent a month, making the bacon cost them thirty-five to forty cents per pound.

He (Crews) advised them to go into the fields, gather corn and sell it, buy their bacon—although they should owe their employers more than their part of the crop was worth—and if any of them, in consequence thereof, and if any of them, in consequence thereof, should be hurt or killed, they must burn out five miles square, every house; to leave not even a board-tree standing, and that he was trial justice now, so they had nothing to fear, as he would see them out. He told them he had assisted in the passage of the homestead law, but none of the freedmen had been benefited by the act, neither had the white people called him a clever fellow for it. But he had voted for a law that was worth more than a thousand such laws to them. It was that which had not those arms in their hands, and. thousand such laws to them. It was that which had pift those arms in their hands, and, if they did not defend themselves, it was their own fault. That revenge was theirs, if they would use it; they had the arms, and a box would use it; they had the arms, and a box of matches only cost five cents. He said he owned as much property at Laurens Courthouse as any man. there, and should a Republican be shot at that place he would burn the entire town; he would not leave one shingle upon top of another; and he intended to vote for a said and the should raise the tax. upon top of another; and he intended to vote for every measure that would raise the tax, and if the whites did not like it, they could leave the State. He would give them State bonds for their lands, and that he intended to do everything from this time on that would make the black man hate the white people. He told them they must all go out and vote; that there would be no challenging their votes this time, as there would be no registration this time, as there would be no registration required; and if any one should challenge them to throw them out of their way and go on and vote; they could also dress their women in men's clothes and let them vote. women in men's clothes and let them vote. They must carry the election at all hazards; that he would wade through blood and carry it at the point of the bayonet. He would lose the last drop of blood in his body or carry it; they could not afford to lose it. None but Republicans would be allowed to manage the election. Governor Scott must also be elected, or they would not be pardoned when convicted. He (Crews) had never asked a favor ed, or they would not be pardoned when convicted. He (Crews) had never asked a favor of Scott but what it had been granted, nor did he believe he ever would refuse him a favor. So when they got into the penitentiary he would get them pardoned; that there never had been but one colored man acquitted that had been tried at Laurens Courtnouse, and no white man had ever been convicted. That there were but a small sprinkle of white men in the State, and they could easily wipe them out; their women could help in the work; that the white people said the negroes would not fight, but would run through the woods with their hats in their hands, and that he (Crews) would be gone. It was all a lie. He duras. The San Salvador troops were calling for the death of President Duenas, who was a prisoner in their hand, before marching to the front.

—An Italian bark with a cargo of nineteen hundred cases of petroleum took fire in the midst of crowded shipping at Marselles. Through the energy of the officers and crews of the United States fieet, the burning vessel was isolated, and an extensive conflagration avoided.

Wend would run through the would run through the would run through the hats in their hands, and that he (Crews) would be gone. It was all a lie. He would leave them it they would stick to him—he would die with them before he would leave them and he would name it they would stick to him—he would die with them before he would leave them in the would die with them before he would leave them it they would stick to him—he would die with them before he would leave them it they would stick to him—he would die with them before he would leave them to be sure to elect him and he would armoth. Haal, Edw. Hall, Squire Near, Charley, Bailty, Simtson Ball, Alwyn Baltes, F.D.

Weson, F. McSun, K. L.

Alken, Thomas Haker, George Apoler, D. Antonio, Sig M. Arndt, Rudolph Bayer, B. Balty, Simtson Ball, Alwyn Balty, Simtson Ba monday morning he would charge them for every day through the week if he did not come but one time, and then would give them poisonous medicines, and charge them ten times as much as he would white folks,

ten times as much as he would white folks, and take a lien on their crops; and if they got sick in two weeks of an election, and sent for a doctor, they would be sure not to come out to the election, as the doctor would either kill them or keep them slok until the election was over. He told them to make up money and send North and get them the right-kind of a doctor. He said the Democrats said he would lie and steal. He (Grews) said he would; he wanted more land and mules; that he had stolen and would steal; that he had lied and would lie; that now he had one hand in the Republican's pocket, but, if he got a chance, he would put both hands in the Democrat's pocket, and, if he left one cent, it would not be his lault. He told the negroes to steal from be his fault. He told the negroes to steal from the Democrate; that they had a right to do so, and, if they done anything to them, give them and, if they done anything to takin, give takin Scott's pills.

Signed: J. B. Craig, F. G. Coleman, George Anderson, T. S. Teague, J. F. Saxon, J. H. Finley, A. W. Sims, T. F. Richardson, J. M. Newman, S. P. Teague, G. W. L. Teague, E. F. Waiker, G. B. Fuller, W. P. Harris, J. B. Harris, H. G. Coleman, James Finley, W. W. Finley, H. C. Fuller, E. F. Fuller, L. Coleman, A. Coleman, J. G. Coleman, W. L. Milam, L. W. Milam, G. T. Milam, F. Harris, J. P. Walker, G. D. Anderson, W. B. Anderson, B. S. Tinsley, Milam, G. T. Milam, F. Harris, J. F. Walker, G. D. Anderson, W. B. Anderson, B. S. Tinsley, L. K. Teague, John Cunningham, W. M. Forgy, W. Miller, M. Brown, Wade Anderson, Joel W. Anderson, J. S. Anderson, W. S. Pinson, J. F.

#### Smith, R. King, R. McCrady, A. Anderson. THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, April 26. WASHINGTON, April 26.
Clear and pleasant weather, with southerly
winds, will continue very generally over the
Southern States, and over the New England
and Middle States, with northerly winds, except, possibly, over the lower Lake region.
The pressure will probably diminish on Saturday northwest of the Ohio Valley, with winds
verying to easterly and southerly and cloudy veering to easterly and southerly, and cloudy and threatening weather, and possibly light rain. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M., Local Time. 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2

Place of Observation.	meter	hermometer	Wind	orce of Wind	tate of the Weather
Augusta, Ga. Baltimore Boston Charleston Charleston Chicago Cincinnati. Gaiveston, Tex. Key West. Knoxville, Tenn. Mt. Washington New Orleans. New York. Norfolk Philadelphia Portiand, Me. Savabnah St. Louis. Washington	29.85 29.53 30.09 30.18 29.96 30.12 29.98 30.03 29.89 30.06 29.89 29.89 29.89 29.89 29.80 29.80 29.80 29.80 29.80 29.80 29.80	87 84 76 50 83 79 81 82 82 41 76 78 79 50 72	Wanner State Sales	Gentle. Fresh. Fresh. Fresh. Brisk. Gentle. Gentle. Gentle. Fresh. Brisk Fresh. Brisk Fresh. Gentle. Gentle. Fresh. Brisk Fresh. Gentle. Brisk Fresh. Brisk Fresh. Brisk Fresh. Brisk	Clear. Fair. Clear. Clear. Clear. Fair. Clear. Fair. Fair. Fair. Clear.

Paris correspondents write that "ladies of he great world now wear at the balls a rourn ing tollette, composed of a black slik dressornamented with white lace and roses, and diamond tears in the hair." Overflowing grief in this style costs from five to ten thousand

#### OFFICIAL.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Postonice at Charleston, for the week ending April 26, 1872, and printed officially in TES DAILY NEWS, as the newspaper having the largest circulation in the City of Charleston. office hours from 8 A. M. to 6% P. M. On

Sundays, from 5% to 6% P. M. STANLEY G. TROTT, Postmaster.

WOMEN'S LIST. Airmer, Miss Gregory. Nancy O'Birne, Miss M Harrison. Eva Offer, Stean J O'Herris, W H Harris, Nora Louise Mrs Harleston, Fran-Ortmann, Mrs Andrews, Mrs Harleston, Fran-Ortmann, Mrs Louise Mrs Harleston, Fran-Ortmann, Mrs Louise Mrs Mrs Louise Mrs Louis Heyward, Char-Robinson, Mary lott Rodger, Mrs P D Holman, Mrs Salbon, Madam Jape Saunders, M F

Boyle, Mrs Ma L
Sonneau, Miss E
Boones, Sarah A
Brown. Marth
Bright, Eliza
Britton. Emma.
Buck, Sopha
Buck, Mrs J H
Burns. Mary
Carroll, Adeline
Carroll, Martha
Carson, Susan
Chatemond, Julia
Ilia
Carson, Susan
Chatemond, Julia
Clist Elie
Clark, Jane
Clifford, Mrs C
M
Colinell, Mrs S R
Collins, Miss Johnson, Annat
Cotchett, Mrs M
J Corcoran, Cathinary
Cotton, Saille
Cook, Jane
Cotton, Saille
Dawson, Ange
Iline
Dawson, Faulting. Dancus Of Faulting, Mrs D Morrison, Mrs J Williams, Rafalling, Mrs J Murphy, Mrs Fields, Molestun, Finke, Meta Francis, Anna Jana Williams, Mrs A Winston, Sallie Jana Finke, Meta
Fraucis, Anna
Fracier, Feba
Fronne, Hueda
H
Gethers, Nora
Gibbs, Anna
Gilliam, FEliza
beth
Gilliam, Mrs M
Gunder, Eliza L
Gilliam, Mrs M
Gunder, Eliza L
Gunder, E beth grath grath Williams, Mary J Wenfer, Eliza L E Schoots, Mrs J Weber, Adeline Wolling, Mrs F C Woods, Mary Gresory, Miss Neille Gordon, Phillis

Benton, Ed mond dore Long mond dore Menner, Glann Hesse Bros Heste, John Hesse Bros Becker, Tw Becker, Tw Blonde, D Boyle, AD Boyle, Steph Fred Bomes, Joseph Brodick, Patronam, PB Boyles, Steph Frick Burnham, PB Bonfisoc, Mister Riley, Sw R per, Leroy & Oambelt, Abra Jordan, J.F. Johnson, Ed. Royal, Jacob Russell, S.G. Rushaz, Edwis Sanders, Lewis Sanders, Lewis Coulingham, Lawis Paghathan Darrall, N.ck Dart, Jno L Davidson, Thos Ed. Royal, Jacob Russeil, S'G Dart, Jno L
Davidson, Thos
Davie, James
Deal, Oapt Benj
A
Deal, Jos O
DeRevere, Chas
Depaur, James
Delyon, Joseph
Derron, John
Dickeson, Saml
Dorer, Frances
W
Dock John
Dock John
Doney John
Do W Lawson, WilDock, John Drayton, John Eberhardt, C E Eberhardt, HinTy Edward Laws James L L
Ty Edward Laws James L L

Strdard, Arthu Sutter, Christ
Tayler, Henry
Thompson, Wm
Thomas, J B
Thompson, W
Thees, Henry Eberhardt, Hin-ry Legare, J S Edwards, Jno P Lewis, Wm Edwards, Thos Enternan, F Fisher, F C H Lihat, E Fines, FOH

Finegan, Michael

Fines, Henry

Tudemann,

John Nichaus

Titlee, John H

Tomnes, Henry

Tudemann,

John Nichaus

Titlee, John H

Tomnes, W

Tomnes, W

Tomnes, FW Fire, D A
Fitzpatrick, Jno
Finnegan, G W
Finnegan, Geo
W
Fighn, William
France, Franciz
Frohne, F
Garóner, F manule
Gerkie, J P
Gerking, Henry
Gibbson, Immanule A
Golding, Rev F
Gomez, Jose
Grant, James
Grant, James
Grant, Saml C
Graham, Saml L
Graham, Styles
Green, Primus
Green, Primus
Green, Pinnus
Mathers, Columbus, James
Meyer, John
Mutchell, A B
Meyer, John
Watson, Geo A
Westerry, L W
Wester, Chas P
White, John
Watson, Geo A
Wester, Chas P
White, John
Watson, Geo A
Wester, Chas P
White, John
Westen, Columbus, James
Weyer, John
Watson, Geo A
Wester, Chas P
White, John
Williams, Alex
Williams, Edw
Williams, Oliver
Willia

so Persons calling for Letters Advertised should state that they are "Advertised." Persons depositing letters in the Postoffice will please place the stamp near the upper right hand corner of the envelope, and they will also please to remember that without the stamp a letter cannot be mailed, but will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

rimbail, Thos ..... M

# Municipal Notices. Sericon

CITY HALL, OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL, CHARLESTON, S. O., APRIL 26, 1872. Se led Estimates will be received at this office until SATURDAY, May 4, at 12 M., for the Conversion of Building on north side of Hayne street into an " ENGINE-HOUSE " for the Young America Steam Fire Engine Company, according to Plans . and Specifications in City Engineer's Office. W. W. BIMONS, DOSOTS

FIRE DEPARTMENT.-THE AN-NUAL INSPECTION of the Fire Department by the Honorable Mayor and Aldermen, will take place on SATURDAY, 27th instant, at 3.0'clock P. M. The line will te formed in Broad street, the right reeting on Meeting street. The Secretaries of all Companies must be prepared to hand in to the Clerk of the Board of Pire Masters their returns of the number of Members, condition of

By order of the Mayor. M. H. NATHAN, M. H. NATHAR, Chief Fire Department.

Engines and Hose, and number of feet of Hose.

# aprie Clerk Board Fire Masters.

TREASURY OFFICE, CITY HALL, PRIL 8, 1872.—This office will be open from @ A.

M. THIS DAY to 2 P. M. daily to and to include the 30th instant, for payment of all interest due pon the city debt known as Oity Stock, except SATURDAYS, upon which transfers of Stock will

be made. For the first five days priority in payment will be given parties paying taxes to the city in part or whole with the same. All payments of interest will be made by check, to be cashed at front desk of this office, and where interest is sufficient for taxes they balance at par, but where less the penalty

paid in currency, in conformity with ordinance. apr8-20 P. J. OOOGAN;

COTTON STATES

LIFE INSUBANCE COMPANY. PRINCIPAL OFFICE, MACON, GA.

The above Company has appointed the under igned Agents for the State of South Carolina, under the firm name of ABNEY'S PARKER, Office in Columbia. As Sub-Agent, they have secured the services of M: WILSON GLOVER for the City of Charleston, with authority to take risks in any part of the State.

ing in numbers and in financial strength, posses ing now a large surplus, fund of, \$175 to every \$100 of liability, with other peculiar in To those desirous of making good and safe investments at home, it commends itself.
M. W. ABNEY, J. W. PARKER.

The above named Company is rapidly incres

(Late Supt. Lunatic Asylum; Columbia, S. C.;)" General Agents. WILSON GLOVER, Agent, Office South Atlantic Wharf, apr22-mws8, msy6,8,11 Charleston. S. C.

## Special Notices.

BURNHAM'S SUPERIOR YEAST POWDERS.—Having used Yeast Powder in our amilies for several years, we give a decided preffrence above all others to that prepared by EDWARD S. BURNHAM, Graduate of Pharmacy, No. 421 King street, near Calhoun street, Charles ton, S. C. - King Mausi in Boarding House, Jolius Petsch, B. C. Webb, George L. Holmes, George S. Pelzer, M. D., John T. Wightman, D. D., William Smith, Master Machinist, S. C. R. B.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS superb Hair Dye is the best in the world. Perectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, or unpleasant odor. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splencid black or natural brown. Does not stain the skin, but leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The only safe and perfect Dye. Sold by all druggists. Factory 16 Bond street, New York.

#### mch5-tuthalyr-Da0 Rairoads.

Camp meeting at mount holly. SUPPRINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

NORTHEASTERN RAILEOAD, CHARLESTON, S. C. April 22, 1872. Passengers for the above CAMP MEETING will e carried on either of the Regular Trains, except be carried on either of the Regular Trains, except SUNDAY MORNING at 10.14. Special Trains Will leave Charle-ton on SATUR-DAY, at 8 A. M. and 10 P. M., and on SUNDAY, at 8 A. M. and 9.80 A. M. Trains can be used, and extras will be run, leaving Camp Ground on SUN-DAY, at 5 P. M. and 9 P. M., on MONDAY, at 6 A. M., and on Tursday, at 5 P. M. and 9 P. M. S. S. SOLDMONS, apr23-6

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILBOAD.

OHARLESTON, S. C., December 23, 1871.
On and after SUNDAY, December 24, the Passenger Trains on the South Carolina Railroad will run as follows:

FOR AUGUSTA.

8.00 A M

Railroad. Night Train connects with Macon and Augusta 8. B. PICKENS, G. T. A.